, CHARLES BRADLAUGH

His Life Struggle Ends in a Moment of Triumph.

CONSISTENT TO THE LAST.

He Will Be Buried with No Signs of Mourning and No Service.

IRELAND'S EVICTED TENANTS.

Acrimonious Debate in the House of Commons in Which Mr. Balfour Shines.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] THE DEATH OF BRADLAUGH.

HOW HE FOUGHT THE GOOD FIGHT, TRIUMPHED AND DIED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.—Charles Bradlaugh, one of the most unique personalities in English political life, died this morning. When he entered politics in 1868, contesting the borough of Northampton, he was considered an impossibility. He was so considered, too, when elected in 1880 to represent Northampton with Labouchere. His dogged fight to secure the fruits of that victory are well remembered.

In the last five years this impossible person has become a power in the House of Commons, respected even by his political enemies, and, fighter as he was, he much preferred basking in the sunshine of respect to buffeting the storm of contumely. He died just as he had won his greatest triumph, for on Tuesday he achieved the ambition of his political career, when the House of Commons drew a black line through the resolution whereby he had been excluded from representing the constituency that so bravely

stood by him. Bradlaugh's death is regretted by all, except perhaps the most radical socialists. He had become too conservative in his views for them, and they feared him. He will be buried on Tuesday at Woking, without demonstration and without funeral services.

HIS END WAS PAINLESS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, Jan. 30, 1891 .- Mr. Charles Bradlaugh,

Member of Parliament for Northampton, who had been critically ill for some time past, died at six o'clock this morning.

Mr. Bradlaugh's end was quiet and peaceful. He was insensible when he died and seemed to suffer no pain. The immediate cause of his death was uremia. The funeral will take place on Tuesday. There will be no funeral procession, no show of · mourning and no religious service.

Bradlaugh had been unconscious since Tuesday. It has been decided that his body shall be ore-

A LIFE OF STRUGGLES.

Charles Bradlaugh, the political and social reformer, was the son of a solicitor's clerk and was born in Hoxton, London, in 1833. He received the elements of education in Bethnal Green and Hack- plan of campaign. ney. Driven into dogmatic unbelief he became their religious convictions, and lived for some years in extreme poverty, being in turn errand boy small coal merchant, pamphleteer and private in the Dragoon Guards, then quartered in Dublin turning to London in 1853 he became office boy



and afterward clerk to a solicitor, from whom he gathered the rudiments of his vastlegal knowledge Meantime, by means of anti-theological pamphlets, discussions and addresses throughout the country, he advocated the secularist and advanced radical cause, writing and speaking under the name of in some cases the leading part in most of the popular movements of the time, such as the opposition | turn to-day to London. to the Sunday Trading acts (1855), and to the Second Empire of Louis Napoleon; the movements in favor of the independence of Italy and of the Northern cause during the American war; the great Reform League agitation of 1865, in which he partially succeeded in pacifying the rioters, and the retorm of the Irisin Church and Land laws. His organ, the National Reformer, was started in 1869, and in 1868-9 was visited by a fulle government prosecution that led to the repeal of almost the last statutes that controlled the full liberty of the press, in 1879 Lord Chief Justice Cockburn decided in Bradlaugh's favor the trial of the caths question in rourts of justice, thus finally admitting all citizens, of whatever religious opinion, to countrights of egal protection and redress. These expensive rials reduced Bradlaugh to bankruptcy. It 1870 itse he did such good service for the young French depublic that he was publicly thanked by Leon Sambetta and other members of the republican government, while in the next year the moderation of his proposals and his exhortations for respect of the law drew upon him the hatred and abuse of the communists. In 1872 he published "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick." perhaps his most widely read political pamphlet. In 1873 he visted Schor Castelar, in Madrid, as a representative from the Republican Conference at Birmingham, to congratulate the rising Smailsh Republic. In this year and the next he also undertook two lecturing tours in America. In 1873, having become associated in the fresh had been defeaded. Having returned for Northampton, where on three previous occasions he had been defeaded. Having returned to kink imprisonment and a fine of 1990. The sentence was, however, reversed on appeal. At the general election in 1880 Mr. Bradiaugh was returned to take the Parilsanshtary with, and not being allowed to take the Parilsanshtary with and not being allowed to take the Parilsanshtary with. of the independence of Italy and of the Northern

securing the adoption of an Affirmation bill, the establishment of a Bureau of Labor and the appointment of a royal commission on market rights and toils. When in 1886 a select committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged corruption by the city corporation in promoting opposition to Sir William Harcourt's London Government bill, Mr. Bradlaugh conducted the case in support of the charge. A testimonial of over £2,000, to recoup him to some extent for the heavy loss he had sustained in the law courts, was presented to him in 1888. Pressure of overwork and anxiety, accentuated by a sud domestic bereavement, caused a temporary breakdown of his physical powers after the rising of Parliament in 1859. On the recovery of his health in January, 1890, he visited India, and received an enthusiastic greeting from the National Indian Congress.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

DISCUSSING RELIEF FOR THE EVICTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, Jan. 30, 1891. -Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (liberal) moved in the House of Commons to-day that the government use its influence in favor of the settleent by arbitration of the remaining disputes between tenants and landlords in Ireland arising from the plan of campaign. He said that there were now only twenty estates upon which differ ences exist. Three thousand tenants had been evicted from these estates and now lived in huts, supported by contributions from Irishmen in all parts of the world, in the hope that the time was coming when they would be reinstated in their homes. Farms had become derelict, and in many cases the land had become a waste, covered with nettles breast high. No new tenants, said the speaker, would ever be found for these farms, and the best course to bring about a settlement was by arbitration.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Irish unionist, said he would not oppose the principle of arbitration, but he must resist arbitration as a sort of curative lymph likely to effect a complete cure of the plan of campaign. The folly of the plan of campaign was the greatest the Parnellites had ever committed, and he could understood their anxiety to get rid of the postly business through the intervention of anybody, even through the government whom they were accustomed to revile. The plan of campaign was not brought into operation to benefit the tenantry. Its basis and aim was a social revolution and the destruction of landlordism. It was invented and used as a political machine. It was easy to talk about arbitration, but quite another affair to get awards carried out. In the case of the Gweedore arbitration the rents had been fixed through Father McFadden, but the tenants had now even paid the terms decided upon by their own friend. What was the Land Court but a court of arbitration? What was the use of piling arbitration upon arbitration?

Mra Madden, Attorney General for Ireland, held that no new reference to arbitration was wanted regarding rents. Regarding arrears the government acted upon the principle that it should not legislate for one class of tenants.

MR. BALFOUR'S SEVERE REJOINDERS. Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he wondered who had inspired Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's rashness. Which of the numerous sections of the opposition, he asked, did he expect to please by a resolution which, if it meant anything, meant that the sid of the government was required to accomplish the aims of the plan of campaign, and which a never feebler or less efficacious attempt to settle the great question than that made by Mr. Gladstone in 1881, Certainly Mr. Shaw-Lefevre could not have con sulted Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone. Nothing could be worse for the cause in which they were engaged than a resolution displaying to the English public the searily side of one of the most contemptible political agitations ever adopted and showing the Irish tenantry how illusory were the promises of support which the agitators made four years ago-Mr. Shaw-Lefevre should leave such work to men who were adepts at the game and who were prepared to go to prison when occasion required. (Cheers.) Why were the persons engaged in the plan of cam paign more entitled to this relief than English tenants? The plan of campaign was a move made in the game of revolution since 1879 and was not the spontaneous outcome of the rejection of Mr. Parnoll's bill, as had been asserted.

Balfour attacked the plan of campaign at great length, and expressed his indignation at the language which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre had used in reference to the frish landlords. He granted that the Marquis of Clanricarde had faults, but these, he contended, were not sufficient to justify the plan of campaign. The tenants had a remedy in the Land Court for excessive rents, but had not availed themselves of it. If he were an Irish landlord he would beg his bread rather than submit to the

At this point Dr. Charles Tanner, nationalist separated from his family in early youth owing to member for Cork, jumped to his feet and pointsnob!" but immediately afterward withdrew the expression. The Speaker warned Dr. Tanner against a repetition of the offence.

Mr. Balfour, in concluding his speech, said that if the government was insane enough to propose such an absurd bolstering of the tottering plan of campaign the House would not be insane enough THE MOTION REJECTED.

Sir George Trevelyan (liberal), member for the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, followed Mr. Balfour. He said Mr. Balfour had attacked Mr. Shaw-Lefevre with great severity, but his remarks would not persuade the people of Ireland that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was not a true and disinterested friend of of Ireland according to his lights-(laughter)which were bright lights. The question ought to have received more serious and courteous treatment at the hands of Mr. Balfour. He declared without raising the question as to the rectitude of the plan of campaign is was sought to find means to settle the disputes in question, and it was most important for the peace of the country that they should be settled. If trish landlords believed the plan of campaign was not defeated, they were unwise to reject a pro posal promising to clear away the subject of the quarrel; and if they thought the plan was already defeated, it would be injudicious and ill advised to reject Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's resolution. Upon division the motion of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was rejected by a vote of 203 to 152.

SEXTON, DILLON AND O'BRIEN CONFER. BOULGGRE-SUR-MER, Jan. 30, 1891.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, M'Carthylte member of the British House of Commons, arrived here yesterday evening. "Iconoclast" till 1868. He played a prominent and | Sexton shortly after his arrival bad a long confer

ence with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. He will re-A POSSIBLE SETTLEMENT.

private conversation this evening that a satisfac tory settlement would be achieved at Boulogne sur-Mer on Monday or at the latest by Thursday.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891 .- Mr. Sexton intimated in a

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] THE SCOTCH STRIKE ENDS.

BUT THERE WILL BE TERRIBLE SUFFERING IN THE FAMILIES OF MEN NOT REINSTATED.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:-GLASGOW, Jan. 30, 1891 -By the capitula-

tion of the men on the North British Railway the Scotch railways strike is broken. There will be much suffering among the men, thousands of whom will not be reinstated.

STUDENTS' ROW IN PARIS.

THE NEWSPAPER L'EGALITE PROPOSES TO FIGHT

IT OUT. TEY CABLE TO THE HERALD. !

Paris, Jan. 30, 1891 .- L'Esgalité to-day in answer to the action of the 200 students who yesterday stormed the offices of that paper, domanding the name of the writer of an article accusing them of opportunism, is preparing for armed defence of its office, and has issued a summons to the revolutionists asking them to assist the newspaper's force against the students.

The latter yesterday, after being refused the "Twenty men of the regiment are down for trial by court martial."

abused everybody in the office and threatened to return to-day 2,000 strong.

The police seized to-day's issue of L'Egalité. A number of revolutionists responded to the paper's call for assistance, and during the day the offices were guarled by twenty of these men, armed with revolvers and cudgels, but owing to the action taken by the municipal authorities their services were not required. The students made an attempt to carry out their threat of again storming the offices to-day, and gathered to the number of six hundred in the Latin Quarter. The authorities, however, had taken precautions to guard against a repetition

of the attack made yesterday, and a strong detachment of police was sent to the scene of the trouble. When the students attempted to march to the building occupied by L'Egalité they found the way blocked by the officers, who refused to allow them to cross the bridges. Very great excitement prevailed in the district in which the paper is situated. Large crowds gathered outside the building, and from four until six o'clock this afternoon the police were continually engaged in dispersing groups of men who were vociferously discussing the contemplated attack. Many of the students have been placed under arrest.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

DAMAGES AGAINST AN EDITOR REDUCED BY TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891 .- The Court has reduced the amount of damages awarded to Miss Gladys Knowles in her suit against Mr. Leslie Fraser Dun can, late editor of the Matrimonial News, to £6,500. The suit above referred to was for breach of romise of marriage. The defendant is about sixtythree years old, while the plaintff is only about twenty-one years of age. On the first trial of the suit, early last summer, Miss Knowles secured a ver dict of £10,000 damages. To avoid the payment of this judgment the defendant transferred his interest in the Matrimonial News and fied to the Continent. Miss Knowles offered to compromise the matter for £2,500, but the defendant declined to ac-

cept her proposition. Mr. Duncan subsequently went through the Bankruptey Court and it there transpired that he was married in June to Hon. Mrs. Whyte-Melville, widow of the well known novelist and mother of Viscountess Masserene, Mr. Duncan through his solicitors, appealed against the verdict as excessive, and the Court was evidently of the same opinion, as shown by the very material reduction made in the damages awarded

The SUNDAY HERALD has a paper by Shirley Dare showing how consumption may be cared by diet.

MOZAMBIQUE.

VARIOUS STATEMENTS BEGARDING THE RELA-TIONS OF PORTUGAL AND EAST AFRICA. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Lisbon, Jan. 30, 1891.—The government of Portugal has not yet signed the Mozambique charter. The terms of the charter are unknown in Lisbon to anybody outside of those directly connected with the transaction. The British government, it appears, obtained a copy of the charter from Paris capitalists interested in the project.

AN UNVERIFF D STORY.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891 .- A despatch to the Times from its correspondent in Lisbon announces that the Geographical Society of Portugal claim to be in possession of a document drawn up by a military commander, signed August, 1876, appointing Metassa as "sergeant of Manica" for 'services rendered to Portugal."

The Times' correspondent adds that it is uncertain whether the document is registered in Mozambique, and says that it is believed that the Geo graphical Society has found a "mare's nest."

"THE WAY OUT."

GENERAL BOOTH STARTS THE SALVATION ARMY'S REFORMATION OF "DARKEST ENGLAND." BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891.-In St. James' Hall tonight General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in. augurated the carrying into effect of the scheme of

Longo, Jan. 29, 1891.—In St. James' Hall to inglat General Booth, of the Salvation Army, in, an uprarated the carrying into efect of the schome of the social responsation with the excresses he since of the the excresses he since his which the excression shall be excressed as since and the way out." In comes the work, the subscribers to the fund for carrying on the work. He also commissioned the first band of Salvationiat officers as least for the new work.

He also commissioned the first band of Salvationiat officers as least for the new work.

General Booth rotains large powers under the deed of treat. Either himself or his successor will be supreme director of the schome and of the moneys. Any change must be assented to by we-thirds of the Consultative Committee. Of this committee General Booth militers and the Archabington of clair burns, the president of the West levan Society, the chairman of the Congregational Union, the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee General and the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee General and the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee of the west levan Society, the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee of the west levan Society, the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee of the west levan Society, the chairman of the Baytist union, the committee of the west levans of the

He will stop in Athens for a while to recruit his health. The Grand Duke, who is the commander

of a Russian ironclad escorting the Czarewitch on his present tour, fell from the maintop to the deck and injured his spine.

RUFFIANLY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

OUTRAGES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1891,-A letter from Ber-

muda, published here, says:-"The Leicestershire regiment, stationed on this island, which is under orders to relieve the Duke of Wellington regiment at Halifax, contains a large number of ruffians, who have created a reign of terror in Bermuda.

They brutally attacked some men-of-war's men. when the native Bermudians rallied to the support of the sailors and defeated the soldiers. "The latter, in revenge, attacked and nearly

killed a native; and sixty non-commissioned officers and men, armed with sticks and iron bars, taid in ambush for the thirty native workmen in the dockyard, but the Colonel, hearing of their design, sent a strong escort of troops, who took the riotous soldiers prisoners. "Dr. Outerbridge, a member of the Colonial Par-liament, was waylaid and robbed by two of these

WAR IN CHILI.

Desertion of Govern-

ment Troops.

MASSING AGAINST SANTIAGO.

Threats to Bombard Every Coast Port Unless the Rebels' Demands Are Granted.

IMPORTANT RUMOR IN PARIS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1891 .- Advices received in this city from Busnes Avres state that 15,000 insurgents are massed at Quillota, Province of Valparaiso, fifty miles from Santiago, and it is reported that they are contemplating an advance on the capital. The insurgents threaten to bombard every port

the government. President Balmaceda's forces have recaptured Iquique. The insurgents have been forced to withdraw from Lapena, where, after a desperate

engagement, 5,000 government troops compelled the insurgents to retreat to Lauorita. In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in reply to a question as to the situation of affairs in Chili, announced that the British Minister at Santiago de Chili had cabled the Foreign Office on January 19 that he did not apprehend that Valparaiso or Iquique would be bombarded by the in surgents. The government, Sir James said, had received no information from Chill since Janu-

GOVERNMENT TROOPS REVOLT. Panns, Jan. 80, 1891 .- The Gaulois, of this city, to day says that 12,000 Chilian government troops despatched from Valparaiso against the insurgents have revolted and joined the rebet forces.

SANGUINARY BATTLES. PURNOS AVERS, Jan. 30, 1891 .- According to Chillan advices received here there have been desperate and sanguinary battles fought in the provinces of Chili between the rebel forces and the government troops. There have been many killed on both

sides, but the reports are conflicting as to which side proved victorious. There seems to be but little action taken on either side at Santiago de Chili, the capital.

CHILL'S TROUBLES EXPLAINED.

REASONS WHY PRESIDENT BALMACEDA IS IN BAL ODOR WITH HIS PEOPLE.

All the evidence procurable seems to show that the present revolution in Chill is far more than a temporary ebullition of temper on the part of the discontented-far more than a spasmodic attack on the government by disgruntled politicians and aspiring military leaders. Such at least is the opinion of the ablest journalists and thinkers in Chili and of those men in this city who are most conversant with the politics and institutions of

From the meagre accounts which have reached the American press from the seat of war one would hardly imagine that the situation is as grave as it really is. In the newspapers published in Santiago and Valparaiso an inkling of the truth appears, and from them, especially from El Mercurio, of Valparaiso, can be gained a fair idea of the causes that led to the revolution. A HORRIBLE MURDER.

For months past President Balmaceda and his Cabinet have been unpopular, and the opposition

WINONA PAPER COMPANY FAILURE

LITTLE HOPE THAT THE AFFAIRS OF THE COS-CERN CAN BE STRAIGHTENED OUT.

|BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. | SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30, 1891 .- The financial troubles of the Winona Paper Company, of Holyoke, are no brighter to-night. Additional attach ments to a large amount have been placed upon its property to-day and a Sheriff is in charge, though the mill is ruuning and turning out eighteen tons of envelope paper per day. The Massachussetts Mutual Life Insurance Com-

The Massachussetts Mutual Life Insurance Company hold a \$290,000 first mortgage on the property; the Holyoke Water Power Company a mortgage of \$25,000, and the paper company's indebtedness in floating paper is \$290,000 more. Of this \$150,000 is held in this city.

Many of the creditors are positive that no compromise can be effected under the management of B. F. Hosford, its tressurer, who has been in charge of affairs since 1880, as his ability as a fluancier are severely criticised by many.

FATAL FIRE AT CYGNET, OHIO,

PINDLAY, Jan. 30, 1891 .- A disastrons fire nearly swept out of existence the business portion of the town of Cygnet, thirteen miles north of here, at an early hour this morning, and resulted in the loss of three lives. The fire started in the milli-nery store of Mrs. Leon Maloney, above which slept Mr. Maloney and his three-year-old daughter

and his brother-in-law, Michael Slattery, of Pennsylvania, who was visiting there. These three were sufficiented by the smoke and burned to a crisp, their charred remains being raked from the ruins. Mrs. Maioney and another child escaped in their night clothes and are in a precarious condi-

News of Sanguinary Fighting and CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE SACHES. WASHINGTON PROPLE OBJECT TO A MAGISTRATE WHO PLAYS FARO.

> BY FELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 30, 1891 .- Consider able excitement prevails here over the proposed impeachment of Judge Morris B. Saches, of the Su perior Court, on a charge of malfeasance in office preferred by the Jefferson County Bar Association. Saches is connected with the big brewers of that name in Cincinnati, and is quite wealthy. He came here twelve years ago and was law partner of Churles M. Bradshaw, present Collector of Customs. In 1889 he was elected Superior Judge of the District comprising the counties of Jefferson,

the District comprising the counties of Jefferson, Island, Kitsap, San Juan and Clallam, but has been very unsatiafactory.

He is charged with being in the habit of prejudging cases, utterly disregarding law and evidence and participating in the game of faro, openly and notoriously, to the great reproach of the court. Witnesses will not be wanting to substantiate these charges, it is said. Representatives of the Jefferson County Bar Association have gone to Olympia to bring the matter of impeachment before the Legislature and urge immediate action.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING A GIRL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1891.-Mary Dolin, a pretty fourteen-year-old girl, was found dead on on the coast unless their demands are granted by Monday night last on the back porch of her foste

Montay night last on the back porch of her foster father, John Moran, who keeps a low grocery and grougery combined in the suburbs of the city.

Moran's family claimed the girl had committed suicide with strychnine, but as the skull was fractured and her neck broken an inquest was held and the contents of her stomach analyzed. No trace of poison was found.

Moran has been arrested on the charge of murdering the girl, and Sam Ritter, the girl's sweetheart; Miss Charlotte Racknitz, her friend, and Mrs. Anna Phillips, a neighbor, were also arrested as accessories. Charlotte Racknitz and Sam Ritter to-day made full confession, in which they declared that Moran killed Mary Dolan and afterward forced strychnine down her throat.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became a nifes she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.

Patti Meets Gladstone.

It recently happened that Mr. Gladstone and Mme Patti were visiting Edinburgh at the same time and the great artist met the great statesman. A question of the greatest importance to the one as a singer and the other as an orator was discussed at some length by them—the proper management and preservation of the voice. It was agreed between them that the Some Particus (treches) were of the greatest benefit to them, not only as a voice tonic, but as a remedy for coughs, colds and hearsoness. Sufferers from asthma and diseases of the threat and lungs will also find them of the greatest service. Price 50 cents.

A .- Fire. - Brooks' Fine Boots and Shoes, damaged by water. About \$10,000 slightly damaged laid out on sale at balf price. 1,196 Broadway, cerner 29th at Faded Hair Recovers its Youthful Color

Gold Medal Paris, 1878.

W. BAKER & CO.S.

BERANFAST COUOA.

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Is absolutely precise this soluble.

NO CHEMICALS.

BREAKFAST BREAKFAST are used in its proparation. It has more than the atimes the strought of Cocoa, mixed with Starch Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthenical delicious, nourishing, strengthenical delicious, nourishing, strengthenical in beath.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHIPE

in health. SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE, W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Keep's Shirts to Measure, Six for \$9, one better at any price. 800 and \$11 Broadway. "The Leader," the Best Water Cracker in the world; nitrogenous and phosphatic; no years of soda; a powerful builder up of every tissue.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all grocers.

The Action of Curter's Little Liver Pills a pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the iver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. Z.—Use Brown's Camphorated Sapona-mous Destinance for the teeth. Delicious. 25c.

EUROPE.

Champagne.

"PIPER HEIDSIECK, SEC," is furnished in baskets to the American public as a (Sec) dry wine of the very highest quality and at a price as low as consistent with a modest noturn for the capital invested.

ANTONINI & CO., ITALIAN SALAD OIL. BOARD RESIDENCE, PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 128
Queen's Gate, London, S. W.—Lofty public and private
rooms, billiard room: cuisine a feature; Amorican Isalies
and gentlement visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every
comfort.

DO YOU DINE? DO YOU DINES DO YOU DINE?

If yes, your dinner should begin with soup. Soup can be most easily, most economically and most expeditiously made with

LIEBIG COMPANY'S LIEBIG COMPANY'S LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Be sure and get the ganuine, with signature of Justua on Liebig in blue across the label.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890, THE REUNION COACHES

THE "COMET" AND "METEOR," NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE, WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES.

will run from the place Massena at NICE to CANNES, forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. ble service dairy,
THE COMET."
NICE TO CANNES.
NICE TO CANNES.
A-10 Cannes. P. M. 2:00
2:25
2:34
2:35

Out. A. M, 10:10 Cannes Bac

A. M, 10:10 Cannes ...
10:12 Golfe Joun. ...
10:155 Aut. observed. ...
11:225 Val. Observed. ...
11:232 Cagnes ...
11:50 Le Var. ...
12:15 Nice. ...
*Change horses. "THE METEOR."
CANNES TO NICK.
Back.
P. M. 2:00

Out. A. M. 10:00 Nice. Be 184 10:25 Le Var. 10:25 Le Var. 10:25 Val Claret. 11:29 Antibes 11:48 Goffe Jouan. 12:05 Caunes. "Change borses. Fares-Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Box seat-Single,

no guards will give tariff for intermediate fares, nate can be booked at—

no CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannos.
DELPLANO, 30 Rue d'Anthèse, Cannos.
to NEW YORK HEBALD office, Nice,
to NEW YORK HEBALD office, Nice,
as coaches take passengers at Cannos opposite Rumcayer, and start from the lide! Splendice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS THE GOLD HUNTERS

OF CALIFORNIA. Interesting papers on the Discovery of Gold, Fremons in the Conquest of California, and Marshall's Narrative of the Gold Discovery are published in the FERUARY CENTURY.

COLLEGE SONGS,"

See other advertisements elsewhere in this issue

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"COLLEGE SONGS."

"COLLEGE SONGS."

"COLLEGE SONGS."

with new and valuable additions, including "Drum Maior of Schneider's Band." "Eton Bonting Song."

"Don't Forget Dar's a Waddin' To-night." "Ald Man Massa." "Standar School Scholar" "Pluer Heideleck."

"Dude Who Couldn't Dance." "Goodby, My Little Lady."

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"COLLEGE SONGS FOR BANJO," price \$1, postpaid.

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THE MIDWINTER

(FEBRUARY)

RELATIONS OF

CONTAINS AN ACCOUNT OF THE PERSONAL

TALLEYRAND

NAPOLEON.

AND

AS NARRATED IN THE FAMOUS

TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS.

In the same number are published short stories by Joel Chandler Harris, Mary E. Wilkins, and Mrs. Burton Harrison, author of "The Anglomaniacs;" an Account of the Discovery of Gold in California; Fremont in the Conquest of California and Marshall's Narrative of the Gold Discovery; together with other articles, poems, departments, &c., and first chapters of "The Faith Doctor."

A NOVEL OF NEW YORK LIFE,

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Ready January 31. For sale everywhere, price 35 cents. THE CENTURY will be sent, postpaid, from February until November, for \$3 00. Address

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